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Measurement of the neutrino velocity with the ICARUS detector at the CNGS beam

ICARUS Collaboration

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ABSTRACT

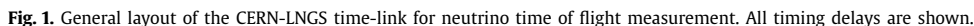
At the end of the 2011 run, the CERN CNGS neutrino beam has been briefly operated in lower intensity mode with $\sim 10^{12}$ p.o.t./pulse and with a proton beam structure made of four LHC-like extractions, each with a narrow width of ~ 3 ns, separated by 524 ns. This very tightly bunched beam allowed a very accurate time-of-flight measurement of neutrinos from CERN to LNGS on an event-by-event basis. The ICARUS T600 detector (CNGS2) has collected 7 beam-associated events, consistent with the CNGS collected neutrino flux of 2.2×10^{16} p.o.t. and in agreement with the well-known characteristics of neutrino events in the LAr-TPC. The time of flight difference between the speed of light and the arriving neutrino LAr-TPC events has been analysed. The result $\delta t = 0.3 \pm 4.9(\text{stat.}) \pm 9.0(\text{syst.})$ ns is compatible with the simultaneous arrival of all events with speed equal to that of light. This is in a striking difference with the reported result of OPERA (OPERA Collaboration, 2011) [1] claiming that high energy neutrinos from CERN arrive at LNGS ~ 60 ns earlier than expected from luminal speed.

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The OPERA result has triggered new experimental determinations, since – if confirmed – it will call for a complete reconsideration of the basic principles of particle physics. Cohen and Glashow [4] have argued that such superluminal neutrinos should lose energy by producing photons and e^+e^- pairs, through Z_0 mediated processes, analogous to Cherenkov radiation. In the same CNGS neutrino beam from CERN, the ICARUS Collaboration (CNGS2) [5–7] has recently experimentally searched for superluminal Cherenkov-like pairs inside the fiducial volume of its large LAr-TPC detector [8]. No candidate event was found, setting a tight negative limit $\delta c_\nu \leq 2.5 \times 10^{-8}$ at 90% confidence level, in the framework of the Cohen and Glashow model. The limit for the Co-

Experimental data have been collected by CNGS1 (OPERA) and CNGS2 (ICARUS) neutrino dedicated experiments, as well as by the other experiments at LNGS. We hereby report the experimental observation of the neutrino velocity distribution of the events observed in ICARUS, combining the accurate determination of the distance and time of flight with the direct observation of either neutrino events inside the detector or of neutrino associated muons from the surrounding rock. Recently, optical triangulations have provided the determination of the distance from OPERA origin to the ICARUS detector entry wall along the CNGS beam direction with an uncertainty of tens of centimeters. Moreover the GPS-based timing system [1,13], linking CERN and LNGS with uncertainties of a few nanoseconds, has been made available to the LNGS experiments.

A detailed description of the CERN and LNGS timing systems and their synchronizations is given in Refs. [1] and [13].

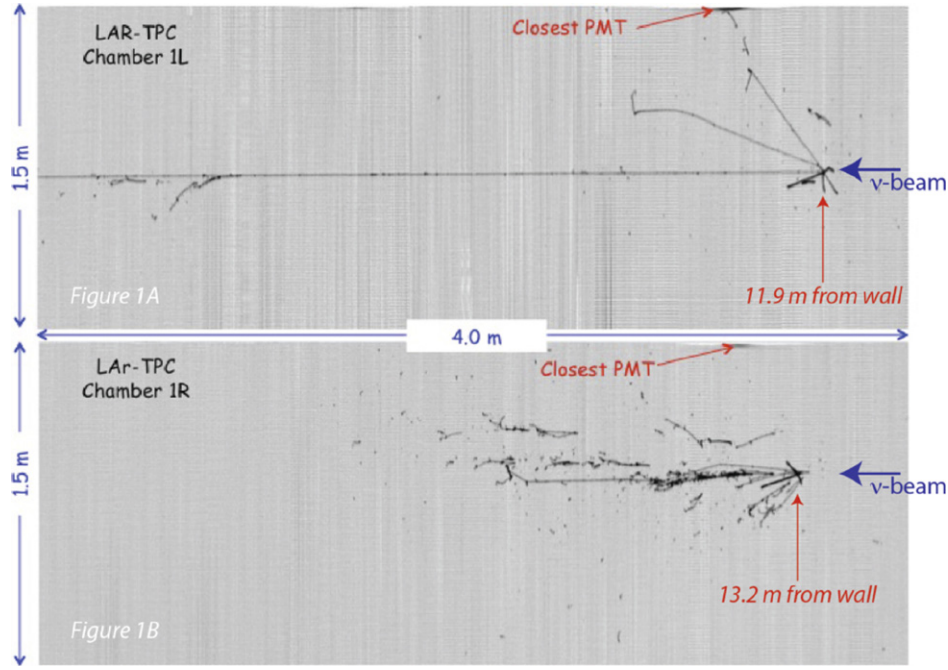


Fig. 2. (a) CC event in the chamber 1L; (b) NC event in the chamber 1R, as visible in the LAr collection view. The actual distances of the vertex from the upstream wall of the detector are indicated. The signal of the closest PMT spontaneously induced on the charge collecting wires is also visible.

A schematic picture of the timing systems layout, including all timing delays is shown in Fig. 1. The origin of the neutrino velocity measurement is referred to the Beam Current Transformer (BCT) detector (BFCTI.400344), located 743.391 ± 0.002 m upstream of the CNGS neutrino target.

The proton beam time-structure at the BCT is recorded by a 1 GS/s Wave Form Digitiser (ACQIRIS DP110) triggered by the kicker magnet signal. The BFCTI.400344 waveform for every extraction is stored into the CNGS database. Every acquisition is time-tagged with respect to the SPS timing system, associating each neutrino event at LNGS to a precise proton bunch.

The absolute UTC timing signal at LNGS is provided every second (PPS) by a GPS system ESAT 2000 disciplined with a Rubidium oscillator [14,15], operating on the surface Laboratory. A copy of this signal is sent underground every ms (PPmS) and used in ICARUS to provide the absolute time-stamp to the recorded events.

In order to improve the ~ 100 ns time accuracy of the standard GPS at CERN and LNGS, the OPERA Collaboration and CERN have installed, both at CERN and LNGS, two new identical systems composed of a GPS receiver for time-transfer applications Septentrio PolARx2e operating in “common-view” mode and a Cs atomic clock Symmetricom Cs4000 [1].

The Cs4000 oscillator provides the reference frequency to the PolARx2e receiver, and a CTRI device logs every second the difference in time between the 1PPS outputs of the standard GPS receiver and of the more precise PolARx2e, with 0.1 ns resolution. The residual time base fluctuations between the CERN and the LNGS PolARx2e receivers introduce a systematic error of ~ 1.0 ns on the $(\delta_{1C} + \delta_{2C} - \delta_{1L} - \delta_{2L})$ calibration factor (Fig. 1). The stability of this calibration was recently confirmed [1].

The timing signal (PPmS), distributed by the LNGS laboratory, consists of a TTL positive edge (15 ns rise time) sent out every ms and followed, after 200 μ s, by the coding of the absolute time related to the leading edge. This signal is generated in the external laboratory and sent to the underground Hall-B via ~ 8 km optic fibers. This introduces a delay $\delta L_{FIX} = 42036.6 \pm 1.3$ ns, accurately calibrated in December 2011, following a double path procedure

very similar to the one devised by the OPERA experiment for their first calibration in 2006 [1].

The method consists in measuring the time difference Δt and time sum $\sum t$ of the signal propagation along the usual path and an alternative one using a spare fibre.

- In the first configuration the 1PPS output of the ESAT-2000 GPS receiver was converted into an optical signal, sent underground via the spare fibre and converted back into electrical. The difference in the propagation delays, between this signal and the 1PPmS output of the ESAT-2000 GPS propagated over the standard path, was measured underground taking as a reference the middle height of the rising edge.
- In the second configuration the 1PPmS output of the ESAT-2000 GPS, at the end of the usual path underground is sent back to the external laboratory, where it is compared with the 1PPS signal, taking as a reference the middle height of the rising edge.

The used optoelectronic chain is kept identical in the two cases by simply swapping the receiver and the transmitter between the two locations. Furthermore the jitter of the phase difference between the 1PPS and the 1PPmS outputs of the ESAT-2000 GPS receiver was checked to be negligible (≤ 0.25 ns).

3. Brief description of ICARUS

The ICARUS T600 detector consists of a large cryostat split into two identical, adjacent modules with internal dimensions $3.6 \times 3.9 \times 19.6$ m³ filled with about 760 tons of ultra-pure liquid Argon [5–7]. Each module houses two TPC's separated by a common cathode that generates an electric field ($E_D = 500$ V/cm). There are three parallel planes of wires, 3 mm apart with lengths up to 9 m, facing the drift volume 1.5 m long. By appropriate voltage biasing, the first two planes provide signals in a non-destructive way. The third plane collects the ionization charge. There are 53248 channels in total. Wires are oriented on each

plane at a different angle ($0^\circ, \pm 60^\circ$) with respect to the horizontal direction. Combining the wire coordinate on each plane at a given drift time, a three-dimensional image of the ionizing event is reconstructed. A remarkable resolution of about 1 mm^3 is uniformly achieved over the whole detector active volume ($\sim 340 \text{ m}^3$ corresponding to 476 t), which allows to precisely determine the neutrino interaction position.

The scintillation light produced by ionizing events in the LAr-TPC is recorded with 74 photomultipliers (PMT) of 8 inches diameter. The PMT's are organized in arrays located behind the four wire chambers (1L, 1R, 2L, 2R). The sums of the signals from the PMT arrays (PMT-Sums) are integrated with a fast CANBERRA 2005 preamplifier and used for triggering and to locate the event along the drift direction. The scintillation decay time from LAr has two distinct components. The fast component (6 ns) records the early detectable photons within 1 ns from the ionization process. The trigger threshold at about 100 photoelectrons detects events with energy deposition as low as few hundred MeV with full efficiency. CNGS neutrinos are recorded within a coincidence between an "Early Warning Signal" of proton extraction from CERN and the PMT-Sums signals.

In the present measurement, the PMT readout has been equipped with an additional PMT-DAQ system based on three 2-channel, 8-bit, 1-GHz ACQIRIS AC240 digitizer boards, derived from the DAQ developed for the WArP experiment [16]. At every CNGS trigger, the four PMT-Sums waveforms and the absolute time of the LNGS PPmS signal, followed by its related coding, are readout and stored in a local memory buffer of 1400 μs time depth, to get both the PMT-Sums and the whole PPmS within the same memory window.

As the channels on each board are synchronized at the level of a few picoseconds, the time interval between the PMT-Sums and the PPmS signals allows the determination of the absolute time of the scintillation light pulse in the T600 detector within few ns precision. The LNGS time is referred to the half height of the PPmS leading edge (as in the calibration procedure). The time of the PMT-Sums is defined as the onset of the related signal, corresponding to the arrival time of the earliest scintillation photons.

Several additional delay corrections have been included in order to measure the neutrino arrival time. The propagation time of the scintillation light signals from the PMT's to the AC240 boards includes the transit time within the PMT's (nominal value $\sim 75 \pm 2 \text{ ns}$), the overall cabling ($\sim 44 \text{ m}$) and the delay through the signal adders and the preamplifier. The values are $\delta_{5L} = 299, 293, 295, 295 \text{ ns}$ for chambers 1L, 1R, 2L, 2R respectively. The whole chain has been measured with the help of LED's immersed in LAr. The associated uncertainty ($\pm 5.5 \text{ ns}$) is dominated by the variations in the PMT transit time due to different biasing voltages and includes slightly different cable lengths. In principle this uncertainty could be effectively reduced by calibrating each PMT separately.

In addition, for each event, the distance of the event from the closest PMT and the position of the interaction vertex along the $\sim 18 \text{ m}$ of the detector length have been evaluated. In case of muons from neutrino interaction in upstream rock, the entry point into the active volume is considered as vertex. The ICARUS upstream wall position has been used as reference coordinate for the neutrino time of flight. The corresponding time corrections (δ_{7L}, δ_{6L}) have been deduced from the event topology in the detector through visual scanning, with an accuracy better than 1 ns. Events in the standard ICARUS DAQ and the new PMT-DAQ have been associated through their common absolute time stamp.

Finally, the position of the ICARUS upstream entry wall (the reference point) has been measured to be $55.7 \pm 0.5 \text{ m}$ closer to CERN than the OPERA origin point [17], resulting in an overall distance

of the ICARUS reference point from the CERN beam origin (the position of the BFCT1.400344 intensity monitor) of $731\,222.3 \pm 0.5 \text{ m}$. Hence, the corresponding neutrino time of flight for $v = c$ is expected to be $\text{tof}_c = 2\,439\,098 \pm 1.7 \text{ ns}$ (including the 2.2 ns contribution due to earth rotation).

4. Data analysis

ICARUS started data taking with the CNGS low intensity bunched beam on October 27th, 2011. Unfortunately, due to an initial time shift of 2 ms of the Early Warning Signal information with respect to the actual CERN-SPS proton extraction time, ICARUS T600 recorded neutrino data only from October 31st to November 6th, collecting 7 beam-associated events, in rough agreement with the 2.2×10^{16} p.o.t. delivered to CNGS.

The events consist of three neutrino interactions (two CC and one NC) with the vertex contained within the ICARUS active volume and four additional through going muons generated by neutrinos interactions in the upstream rock. One of the two CC events and the NC one are shown respectively in Figs. 2a and 2b.

Table 1 describes in detail the timing of each of the 7 events. The table is divided in the following sections: (1) properties of the ICARUS events; (2) CERN related data; (3) LNGS related data; (4) the time difference between the light and neutrino events. Only variable time corrections are shown.

The proton transit time at the BCT (T_{START}) in absolute GPS time base is obtained from the CERN proton extraction time plus fixed and variable corrections: $T_{\text{START}} = T_{\text{CERN}} + \delta_{1C} + \delta_{2C} + D_1 + \delta_{3C} + \delta_{4C} + \delta_{5C} + \delta_{6C}$ where $D_1 = -99\,216 \text{ ns}$ is an overall offset between the CERN and the GPS time-bases, $\delta_{3C} = 10\,078 \pm 2 \text{ ns}$, $\delta_{4C} = 27 \pm 1 \text{ ns}$, $\delta_{5C} = -580 \pm 5 \text{ ns}$ are fixed delays, δ_{1C} and δ_{2C} are the CERN time-link variable corrections, δ_{6C} is the BCT signal delay ($\sim 1.3 \text{ ns}$ syst. error due to proton beam width).

The event time in ICARUS (T_{STOP}) in absolute GPS time base is obtained from the LNGS distributed absolute time plus fixed and variable corrections: $T_{\text{STOP}} = T_{\text{LNGS}} + \delta_{1L} + \delta_{2L} - \delta_{3L} + \delta_{4L} - \delta_{5L} - \delta_{6L} - \delta_{7L} + \delta_{L_FIX}$, where $\delta_{L_FIX} = 42\,037 \pm 1.3 \text{ ns}$ is PPmS propagation fix delay, δ_{1L} and δ_{2L} are the LNGS time-link variable corrections, δ_{3L} and δ_{4L} are the PMT-Sum and PPmS signal delays as recorded on the AC240 boards ($\sim 1.5 \text{ ns}$ syst. error), δ_{5L} is the PMT cabling delay (5.5 ns syst. error), δ_{6L} and δ_{7L} are the corrections due to vertex position and PMT distance in ICARUS ($\leq 1 \text{ ns}$ syst. error).

The $\sim 2.0 \text{ ns}$ residual fluctuations on the CERN–LNGS time-base ($\delta_{1C} + \delta_{2C} - \delta_{1L} - \delta_{2L}$) has also to be included as additional systematic error.

The actual neutrino time of flight, tof_v , is calculated from $T_{\text{STOP}} - T_{\text{START}}$ accounting for the additional time related to the nearest proton bunch. The difference $\delta t = \text{tof}_c - \text{tof}_v$ between the expected time of flight based on speed of light ($\text{tof}_c = 2\,439\,098 \pm 1.7 \text{ ns}$) and the actual arrival time of neutrino in the ICARUS detector is shown in the last row.

The average value of δt for the 7 events is $+0.3 \text{ ns}$ with an r.m.s. of 10.5 ns and an estimated systematic error of $\sim 9.0 \text{ ns}$, obtained from combining in quadrature all previously quoted uncertainties. The statistical error on the average is 4.9 ns, as estimated from a Student distribution with 6 degrees of freedom (see Fig. 3).

5. Conclusions

The expected time of flight difference between the speed of light from CERN to ICARUS and the actual position of the vertex of the LAr-TPC events has been neatly analysed. Based on the seven recorded neutrino events, the result $\delta t = +0.3 \pm 4.9(\text{stat.}) \pm 9.0(\text{syst.}) \text{ ns}$ is compatible with a neutrino propagation velocity in

Table 1

Events collected with CNGS bunched beam. The actual neutrino time of flight is calculated from $T_{STOP}-T_{START}$ accounting for the additional time related to the nearest proton bunch. The difference $\delta t = tof_c - tof_v$ with respect to the expected time of flight based on the speed of light ($tof_c = 2439098 \pm 1.7$ ns) is shown in the last row. For details we refer to the text.

Event #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
General properties of the event							
Date	31-Oct	1-Nov	2-Nov	2-Nov	2-Nov	2-Nov	4-Nov
Time (UTC+1)	08:41:22.554	03:57:00.954	09:11:56.154	02:49:16.556	11:18:51.356	16:53:41.756	23:31:27.356
Run number	10949	10949	10949	10950	10951	10951	10956
Event number	338	1247	1885	1053	91	802	773
Type of event	Mu-rock	Nu-NC	Nu-CC	Mu-rock	Nu-CC	Mu-rock	Mu-rock
TPC Chamber (PMT array)	1R(1L)	1R(1L)	1L(1L)	2L(2R)	1L(1L)	2L(2R)	2L(2R)
CERN related data							
CERN extraction time, T_{CERN} (CERN time base, ns)	133004	113399	114172	131046	116852	117040	118340
1st CERN time link correction, δ_{1C} (ns)	2443	2457	2464	2487	2500	2507	2558
2nd CERN time link correction, δ_{2C} (ns)	86603	86590	86585	86564	86556	86537	86500
BCT delay (first bunch), δ_{6C} (ns)	6047	6044	6049	6055	6050	6041	6046
Proton transit time at BCT, T_{START} (GPS time base, ns)	138406	118799	119579	136461	122267	122434	123753
LNGS related data							
LNGS distributed time, T_{LNGS} (LNGS time base, ns)	3000000	3000000	3000000	3000000	3000000	3000000	3000000
1st LNGS time link correction, δ_{1L} (ns)	-7316	-7317	-7321	-7318	-7313	-7312	-7323
2nd LNGS time link correction, δ_{2L} (ns)	7035	7030	7062	7029	7064	7060	7041
LNGS time on AC240, δ_{3L} (ns)	471602	491167	489889	474031	487231	486570	486296
PMT time on AC240, δ_{4L} (ns)	8196*	8193	8194	8190	8185	8204	8212
PMT cable delay, δ_{5L} (ns)	299	299	299	295	299	295	295
Vertex position correction, δ_{6L} (ns)	0	40	44	16	28	5	1
PMT position correction, δ_{7L} (ns)	12	11	5	13	4	13	13
Event time in ICARUS, T_{STOP} (GPS time base, ns)	2578030	2558421	2559730	2575578	2562406	2563101	2563357
Neutrino time-of-flight calculation							
$T_{STOP}-T_{START}$	2439632	2439622	2440151	2439117	2440139	2440667	2439604
Nearest proton bunch	2	2	3	1	3	4	2
Bunch related additional time (ns)	524	524	1048	0	1048	1572	524
Neutrino time of flight (tof_v , ns)	2439104	2439098	2439103	2439117	2439091	2439095	2439080
Time difference w.r.t. expectation ($\delta t = tof_c - tof_v$, ns)	-6	0	-5	-19	+7	+3	+18

* The value for event #1 has a larger uncertainty of about 4 ns (about the double w.r.t. the other events), due to the smaller PMT pulse height.

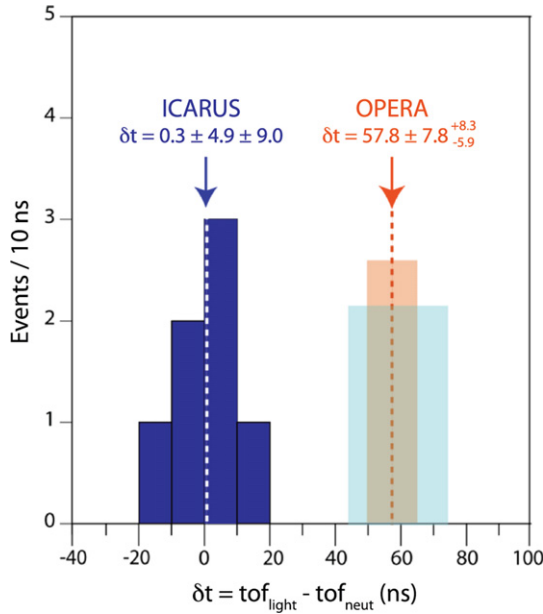


Fig. 3. Time distribution in ns of the difference δt between the neutrino time of flight expectation based on speed of light the actual measurement in the ICARUS LAr-TPC. Events are compatible with Lorentz invariance, which requires $\delta t \sim 0$. The OPERA result is also shown as a comparison.

agreement with the speed of light and incompatible with the result reported by the OPERA Collaboration.

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